United Nations S/2015/380

Security Council

Distr.: General
28 May 2015

Original: English

France, Lithuania, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions 1996 (2011), 2046 (2012), 2057 (2012), 2109 (2013), 2132 (2013), 2155 (2014), 2187 (2014) and 2206 (2015), and its Statements by the President of the Security Council, S/PRST/2014/16, S/PRST/2014/26 and S/PRST/2015/9,

Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, and national unity of the Republic of South Sudan, and *recalling* the importance of the principles of non-interference, good-neighbourliness, and regional cooperation,

Recalling its resolution 2086 (2013) and *reaffirming* the basic principles of peacekeeping, including consent of the parties, impartiality, and non-use of force, except in self-defence and defence of the mandate, and *recognizing* that the mandate of each peacekeeping mission is specific to the need and situation of the country concerned,

Underscoring its grave alarm and concern regarding the worsening political, security, and humanitarian crisis in South Sudan resulting from the internal Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM) political dispute and subsequent violence caused by the country's political and military leaders,

Strongly condemning reported and ongoing human rights violations and abuses and violations of international humanitarian law, including those involving extrajudicial killings, ethnically targeted violence, rape and other forms of sexual and gender-based violence, recruitment and use of children, enforced disappearances, arbitrary arrests and detention, violence aimed at spreading terror among the civilian population, and attacks on schools, places of worship, hospitals, and United Nations and associated peacekeeping personnel, by all parties, including armed groups and national security forces, as well as the incitement to commit such abuses and violations,

Further condemning harassment and targeting of civil society, humanitarian personnel and journalists, and *emphasizing* that those responsible for violations of international humanitarian law and violations and abuses of human rights must be held accountable and that the Government of South Sudan bears the primary responsibility to protect civilians within its territory and subject to its jurisdiction, including from potential crimes against humanity and war crimes,

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Expressing serious and urgent concern over the more than two million displaced persons and deepening humanitarian crisis, *stressing* the responsibility borne by all parties to the conflict for the suffering of the people of South Sudan, and the necessity of ensuring that the basic needs of the population are met, and *commending* United Nations humanitarian agencies, partners, and donors for their efforts to provide urgent and coordinated support to the population,

Recalling the need for all parties to the conflict to allow and facilitate, in accordance with relevant provisions of international law and United Nations guiding principles of humanitarian assistance, the full, safe and unhindered access of relief personnel, equipment and supplies to all those in need and timely delivery of humanitarian assistance, in particular to internally displaced persons and refugees,

Condemning all attacks against humanitarian personnel and facilities and *recalling* that attacks against humanitarian personnel and depriving civilians of objects indispensable to their survival may amount to violations of international humanitarian law,

Commending the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) initiative, as supported by the United Nations and the African Union, for its relentless work in establishing a forum for political and security dialogue, establishing and operationalizing the Monitoring and Verification Mechanism (MVM) for the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement, and leading multi-stakeholder political negotiations to establish a Transitional Government of National Unity,

Strongly condemning repeated and continuing violations of the CoH by all parties which undermine peace efforts, while *stressing* the continued importance of the IGAD-mediated 23 January 2014 Cessation of Hostilities (CoH) and Status of Detainees Agreements, consensus on the Declaration of Principles between the parties, the establishment of the ceasefire Monitoring and Verification Mechanism (MVM), the 9 May 2014 "Agreement to Resolve the Crisis in South Sudan", the 9 November 2014 Rededication and Implementation Modalities for the CoH, and the 1 February 2015 Areas of Agreement on the Establishment of the Transitional Government of National Unity (TGoNU) in the Republic of South Sudan,

Taking note of the 6 March 2015 message from Ethiopia's Prime Minister and Chairman of IGAD Hailemariam Dessalegn to the people of South Sudan, and *expressing* its profound disappointment that the parties have failed to reach an agreement on the arrangements outlined in the 1 February Areas of Agreement on the Establishment of the Transitional Government of National Unity (TGoNU) in the Republic of South Sudan,

Looking forward to the renewed efforts by IGAD, joined by the friends of South Sudan from Africa and abroad, including the United Nations, to implement a common plan and to table a reasonable and comprehensive solution to end the crisis in South Sudan and urges all parties to engage meaningfully in the peace process so to bring about a political resolution of the crisis and an end to the violence, and in this regard, *further welcoming* the 24 March 2015 decision by the African Union Peace and Security Council forming the African Union High Level Ad Hoc Committee for South Sudan, and encouraging continued close cooperation between the UN, IGAD and the AU in mediation efforts and peace negotiations,

Expressing its deep appreciation for the actions taken by United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) peacekeepers and Troop- and Police-

Contributing Countries to protect civilians, including foreign nationals, under threat of physical violence and to stabilize the security situation within and beyond UNMISS sites, *expressing appreciation* for UNMISS's efforts to support internally displaced persons seeking protection on its sites, while underlining the necessity to find sustainable solutions for the internally displaced population, including in alternative safe and secure locations, and in keeping with the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement,

Taking note with interest of the reports on the human rights situation in South Sudan including on the situation of children in armed conflict on 11 December 2014, the 'Attack on Bentiu-20 October 2014' released on 19 December 2014, and the 'Attacks on Civilians in Bentiu and Bor-April 2014' on 9 January 2015, in addition to the 21 February 2014 UNMISS Interim Human Rights report, and 8 May 2014 "Conflict in South Sudan: A Human Rights Report",

Expressing grave concern that according to these reports there are reasonable grounds to believe that war crimes and crimes against humanity, including extrajudicial killings, rape and other acts of sexual violence, enforced disappearances the use of children in armed conflict, and arbitrary arrests and detention have been committed by both government and opposition forces, and *noting* that such crimes constitute actions that threaten the peace, security and stability of South Sudan,

Stressing the increasingly urgent and imperative need to end impunity in South Sudan and to bring to justice perpetrators of such crimes, and further stressing the importance of accountability, reconciliation and healing in ending impunity, and ensuring a sustainable peace,

Emphasizing that individuals or entities responsible for or complicit in, or having engaged in, directly or indirectly, actions or policies that threaten the peace, security or stability of South Sudan, may be designated for targeted sanctions pursuant to resolution 2206 (2015), *recalling* its willingness to impose targeted sanctions and *noting with interest* the 22 May 2015 Press Statement from the African Union Peace and Security Council calling for urgent steps to designate individuals and entities under resolution 2206 (2015),

Recognizing the work of the African Union Commission of Inquiry in independent and public human rights monitoring, investigation and reporting, and its 27 June 2014 "Interim Report of AU Commission of Inquiry on South Sudan", and *anticipating with interest* its findings and recommendations and encourages the public release of the final report as soon as possible on South Sudan,

Strongly condemning the use of media to broadcast hate speech and transmit messages instigating violence against a particular ethnic group, which has the potential to play a significant role in promoting mass violence and exacerbating conflict, *calling* on the Government to take the appropriate measures in order to deter such activity, and *further urging* all parties to desist from these actions and instead contribute to promoting peace and reconciliation among the communities,

Recognizing the important role played by civil society organizations, faith leaders, women, and youth in South Sudan, underscoring the importance of their participation — along with the former SPLM detainees and other political parties — to finding a sustainable solution to the crisis in the country, and concerned by efforts

by all parties to limit such participation including by preventing individuals from travelling to join the talks and by increased restrictions of freedom of expression,

Emphasizing that persistent barriers to full implementation of resolution 1325 (2000) will only be dismantled through dedicated commitment to women's empowerment, participation, and human rights, and through concerted leadership, consistent information and action, and support, to build women's engagement in all levels of decision-making,

Expressing deep concern at persistent restrictions placed upon the movement and operations of UNMISS, including through repeated violations of the Status of Forces Agreement and blocking the deployment of essential assets and enablers, and *underscoring* the importance of close cooperation and communication between UNMISS and the Government in addressing these issues,

Strongly condemning the attacks by government and opposition forces and other groups on United Nations and IGAD personnel and facilities, including the December 2012 downing of a United Nations helicopter by the SPLA, the April 2013 attack on a United Nations convoy, the December 2013 attack on the UNMISS camp in Akobo, the August 2014 shooting down of a UN helicopter by unidentified armed groups, the August 2014 arrest and detention of an IGAD monitoring and verification team, the detentions and kidnappings of UN and associated personnel, and the repeated attacks on the UNMISS camps in Bor, Bentiu, Malakal and Melut, and the disappearance purportedly caused by SPLA forces, of two UN-affiliated national staff and one national contractor in Upper Nile State, and *calling upon* the Government of South Sudan to complete its investigations of these attacks in a swift and thorough manner and to hold those responsible to account,

Reiterating its request that UNMISS take additional measures, as appropriate, to ensure the security of its air operations in South Sudan, and report thereon to the Council,

Stressing the importance of effective engagement and liaison with local communities, both within and outside the Protection of Civilians sites, in order to fulfil UNMISS' Protection of Civilians mandate,

Expressing grave concern regarding the threats made to oil installations, petroleum companies and their employees, and urging all parties to ensure the security of economic infrastructure,

Recalling its resolution 2117 (2013) and *expressing grave concern* at the threat to peace and security in South Sudan arising from the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation and misuse of small arms and light weapons,

Noting with serious concern reports made by the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) in Jonglei State in February 2014, of the indiscriminate use of cluster munitions and *urging* all parties to refrain from similar such use in the future, and further expressing serious concerns about increased level of unexploded ordnance,

Welcoming IGAD's continued operations of the MVM, *reiterating its call* for the redeployment and/or progressive withdrawal of armed groups and allied forces invited by either side, consistent with the 23 January 2014 Cessation of Hostilities Agreement, and *warning* of the serious consequences that could result from any regionalization of the conflict,

Reaffirming its resolutions 1265 (1999), 1296 (2000), 1674 (2006), 1738 (2006) and 1894 (2009) on the protection of civilians in armed conflict, and 1502 (2003) and 2175 (2015) on the protection of humanitarian and United Nations personnel; resolutions 1612 (2005), 1882 (2009), 1998 (2011), 2068 (2012), and 2143 (2014) on children and armed conflict; and resolutions 1325 (2000), 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009), 1889 (2009), 1960 (2010), 2106 (2013), and 2122 (2013) on women, peace, and security; resolution 2150 (2014) on the prevention and fight against genocide; resolution 2151 (2014) on security sector reform; and resolution 2171 (2014) on conflict prevention,

Taking note of the 17 February 2015 Secretary-General's Report (S/2015/118) and 29 April 2015 Secretary-General's Report (S/2015/296) and the recommendations contained therein,

Determining that the situation in South Sudan continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Reiterates its endorsement* of the CoH Agreement accepted and signed by the Government of South Sudan and the SPLM/A (in Opposition) on 23 January 2014, *further reiterates its endorsement* of the Agreement to Resolve the Crisis in South Sudan signed on 9 May 2014 by Government of South Sudan and the SPLM/A (in Opposition); *endorses* the 9 November 2014 Rededication and Implementation Modalities for the CoH; *calls for* immediate and full implementation of the agreements by both parties, and *expresses* its intention to consider all appropriate measures, as demonstrated by its 3 March 2015 unanimous adoption of resolution 2206 (2015), against those who take action that undermines the peace, stability, and security of South Sudan, including those who prevent the implementation of these agreements;

2. *Urges* all parties to engage in an open and fully inclusive national dialogue seeking to establish lasting peace, reconciliation and good governance, including through the full and effective participation of youth, women, diverse communities, faith groups, civil society, and the formerly detained SPLM leaders, *encourages* the efforts of IGAD and the United Nations to reach a peace agreement between the parties, and *further urges* them to ensure that child protection provisions are integrated into all peace negotiations and peace agreements;

3. *Decides* to extend the mandate of UNMISS until 30 November 2015;

4. *Decides* that the mandate of UNMISS shall be as follows, and authorizes UNMISS to use all necessary means to perform the following tasks:

(a) *Protection of civilians*:

(i) To protect civilians under threat of physical violence, irrespective of the source of such violence, within its capacity and areas of deployment, with specific protection for women and children, including through the continued use of the Mission's Child Protection and Women Protection Advisers;

(ii) To deter violence against civilians, including foreign nationals, especially through proactive deployment, active patrolling with particular attention to displaced civilians, including, but not limited to, those in protection sites and refugee camps, humanitarian personnel and human rights

defenders, and identification of threats and attacks against the civilian population, including through regular interaction with the civilian population and closely with humanitarian, human rights and development organizations, in areas at high risk of conflict including, as appropriate, schools, places of worship, hospitals, and the oil installations, in particular when the Government of the Republic of South Sudan is unable or failing to provide such security;

(iii) To implement a mission-wide early warning strategy, including a coordinated approach to information gathering, monitoring, verification, early warning and dissemination, and response mechanisms, including response mechanisms to prepare for further potential attacks on United Nations personnel and facilities;

(iv) To maintain public safety and security of and within UNMISS protection of civilians sites;

(v) To exercise good offices, confidence-building, and facilitation in support of the mission's protection strategy, especially in regard to women and children, including to facilitate the prevention, mitigation and resolution of inter-communal conflict in order to foster sustainable local and national reconciliation as an essential part of preventing violence and long-term State-building activity;

(vi) To foster a secure environment for the eventual safe and voluntary return of internally-displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees including, through monitoring of, ensuring respect for human rights by, and where compatible and in strict compliance with the United Nations Human Rights Due Diligence Policy (HRDPP), coordination with police services and civil society actors in relevant and protection-focused activities, such as sensitization to issues of sexual and gender-based violence, in order to strengthen protection of civilians;

(b) *Monitoring and investigating human rights*:

(i) To monitor, investigate, verify, and report publicly and regularly on abuses and violations of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law, including those that may amount to war crimes or crimes against humanity;

(ii) To monitor, investigate, verify and report specifically and publicly on violations and abuses committed against children and women, including all forms of sexual and gender-based violence in armed conflict by accelerating the implementation of monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements on conflict-related sexual violence and by strengthening the monitoring and reporting mechanism for grave violations against children;

(iii) To coordinate with, and offer technical support to, where appropriate, the African Union's Commission of Inquiry for South Sudan;

(c) *Creating the conditions conducive to the delivery of humanitarian assistance*:

(i) To contribute, in close coordination with humanitarian actors, to the creation of security conditions conducive to the delivery of humanitarian assistance, confidence building and facilitation, so as to allow, in accordance

with relevant provisions of international law and United Nations guiding principles of humanitarian assistance, the rapid, safe and unhindered access of relief personnel to all those in need in South Sudan and timely delivery of humanitarian assistance, in particular to internally displaced persons and refugees;

(ii) To ensure the security and freedom of movement of United Nations and associated personnel where appropriate, and to ensure the security of installations and equipment necessary for implementation of mandated tasks;

(d) *Supporting the Implementation of the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement*:

(i) To ensure proper coordination with the Joint Technical Committee (JTC), MVM, and Monitoring and Verification Teams (MVTs), as appropriate;

(ii) To provide mobile and dedicated fixed site security to IGAD's MVM, as established in line with the decisions of the 31 January 2014 and 13 March 2014 meetings of the IGAD Assembly of Heads of State and Government; and

(iii) To provide support to the work of the MVM as described within the CoH;

5. *Emphasizes* that protection of civilians, as described in paragraph 4 (a), must be given priority in decisions about the use of available capacity and resources within the Mission;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General, through his Special Representative, to continue to direct the operations of an integrated UNMISS, coordinate all activities of the United Nations system in the Republic of South Sudan, and support a coherent international approach to achieving peace in the Republic of South Sudan, and expresses support for the use of UN good offices to engage with the parties and other stakeholders;

7. *Endorses* the recommendation made by the Secretary-General in his 29 April 2015 Report to maintain the overall force levels of UNMISS to support its mandate as defined in paragraph 4 of this resolution;

8. *Decides* that UNMISS will consist of a military component of up to 12,500 troops of all ranks and of a police component, including appropriate Formed Police Units, of up to 1,323 personnel; and that the civilian component will continue to be reduced according to tasks outlined in paragraph 4; *requests* that the Secretary-General provide detailed information on force generation, restructuring of the UNMISS force, logistical support and enablers, including as part of his regular reports; and *requests* the Secretary-General to review needs on the ground, and provide an updated assessment of the force's operations, deployment and future requirements in his regular reports to the Council;

9. *Requests* UNMISS to continue to focus and streamline its activities, across its military, police and civilian components in order to achieve progress on the tasks outlined in paragraph 4, and *recognizes* that certain Mission tasks will therefore be ceased;

10. *Expresses* its intention to keep the requirements of and composition of UNMISS components under active review, and to review this mandate and make any necessary adjustments, at an appropriate stage in the implementation of a credible peace agreement between the parties;

11. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps, in accordance with paragraph 8, to continue to expedite force and asset generation;

12. *Requests* UNMISS to further intensify its presence and active patrolling in areas of high-risk of conflict, high concentrations of IDPs, including as guided by its early warning strategy, in both government and opposition-held areas, and key routes for population movement, and to conduct regular reviews of its geographic deployment to ensure that its forces are best placed to protect civilians, and *requests* the Secretary-General to provide update the Security Council on how the Mission is working toward meeting its protection of civilian obligations, including, but not limited to new patrol areas and proactive deployment, on the measures to be taken to transform the mission to become more efficient and effective in implementing its mandate in his next report in August 2015 as well as further updates on these reviews as part of his regular reports;

13. *Further requests* that UNMISS continue to ensure full compliance with the United Nations zero tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse and to keep the Council fully informed about the Mission's progress in this regard, and *urges* Troop- and Police-Contributing Countries to take appropriate preventive action including pre-deployment awareness training, and to ensure full accountability in cases of such conduct involving their personnel;

14. *Encourages* UNMISS to fully implement the HRDDP and *requests* the Secretary-General to include progress made in implementing the policy in his reports to the Council;

15. *Requests* UNMISS, within existing resources, to assist the Committee established pursuant to paragraph 16 of resolution 2206 (2015) and the Panel of Experts established by the same resolution; *further urges* all parties and Member States, as well as international, regional and subregional organizations to ensure cooperation with the Panel of Experts and further urges all Member States involved to ensure the safety of the members of the Panel of Experts and unhindered access, in particular to persons, documents and sites in order for the Panel of Experts to execute its mandate;

16. *Condemns* in the strongest terms attacks on and threats made to UNMISS personnel and United Nations facilities, as well as those of IGAD, such as the August 2014 shooting down of a UN helicopter by unidentified armed groups, the August 2014 arrest and detention of an IGAD monitoring and verification team, the detentions and kidnappings of UN and associated personnel, and the repeated attacks on the UNMISS camps in Bor, Bentiu, Malakal and Melut, *stresses* that such attacks may constitute violations of the Status of Forces Agreement and/or war crimes, *demands* that all parties respect the inviolability of United Nations premises and immediately desist and refrain from any violence against those gathered at United Nations facilities, and *further demands* the immediate and safe release of detained and kidnapped UN and associated personnel;

17. *Recalls* the designation criteria detailed in paragraph 7 of resolution 2206 (2015), *stresses* the sanctity of UN protection sites, and *specifically underscores* that individuals or entities that are responsible or complicit in, or have engaged in, directly or indirectly, attacks against United Nations missions, international security presences, or other peacekeeping operations, or humanitarian personnel, threaten the

peace, security and stability of South Sudan and therefore may meet the designation criteria;

18. *Reiterates its request* that UNMISS take additional measures, as appropriate, to ensure the security of its air operations in South Sudan and report thereon to the Council;

19. *Demands* that the Government of the Republic of South Sudan and all relevant parties cooperate fully in the deployment, operations, and monitoring, verification, and reporting functions of UNMISS, in particular by guaranteeing the safety, security, and unrestricted freedom of movement of United Nations and associated personnel, throughout the territory of the Republic of South Sudan, and *further calls upon* the Government of South Sudan to ensure freedom of movement for IDPs, including those leaving and entering protection of civilian sites, and to continue to support UNMISS by the allocation of land for protection of civilian sites;

20. *Demands* that all parties allow, in accordance with relevant provisions of international law and United Nations guiding principles of humanitarian the rapid, safe and unhindered access of relief personnel, equipment and supplies, to all those in need and timely delivery of humanitarian assistance, in particular to internally displaced persons and refugees and stresses that any returns or other durable solutions for IDPs or refugees must be undertaken on a voluntary and informed basis in conditions of dignity and safety;

21. *Further demands* that all parties immediately cease all forms of violence, human rights violations and abuses, violations of international humanitarian law, including rape and other forms of sexual and gender-based violence;

22. *Condemns* all violations of applicable international law, including international humanitarian law and violations and abuses of international human rights committed by all parties to the conflict, in particular against children, such as those involving their recruitment and use, killing and maiming, and abduction as well as attacks against schools and hospitals, *urges* all parties to the conflict to implement the Conclusions on Children and Armed Conflict in South Sudan adopted by the Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict on 8 May 2015, *strongly urges* the Government to fully and immediately implement its revised action plan to end and prevent violations committed against children, and *further strongly urges* the SPLM/A-in Opposition to fully and immediately implement their commitment to end violations and abuses against children signed on 10 May 2014; *takes note* of the 29 October 2014 national launch of the campaign "Children, Not Soldiers" by the Government, and *welcomes* the release of children by the SSDM/A-Cobra faction;

23. *Expresses grave concern* at the findings of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict of rampant sexual violence and *welcomes* the 11 October 2014 Joint Communiqué of the Government of South Sudan and the United Nations on Addressing Conflict-Related Sexual Violence, the December 2014 unilateral communiqué issued by the SPLM/A-IO on Preventing Conflict Related Sexual Violence, the appointment by the Government of South Sudan of a High-Level Focal Point to Address Conflict-Related Sexual Violence, and the establishment and work of the Technical Working Group, *calls upon* both parties as a matter of urgency to finalize actions plans to implement the

commitments made under their respective communiqués, *urges* the Government of South Sudan to implement without delay the commitments made in accordance with resolution 1960 (2010) and 2106 (2013), and *further calls* for specific and time bound commitments by both parties to combat sexual violence in accordance with resolution 1960 (2010) and 2106 (2013);

24. *Calls upon* the Government of South Sudan to move forward expeditiously and transparently to complete the investigations of allegations of human rights violations and abuses consistent with international standards, and encourages it to release the reports of those investigations;

25. *Further calls upon* the Government of South Sudan to hold to account all those responsible for violations and abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law, and to ensure that all victims of sexual violence have equal protection under the law and equal access to justice, and to safeguard equal respect for the rights of women and girls in these processes;

26. *Emphasizes* the importance of the full and effective participation of women at all levels in the implementation of agreements and in the prevention and resolution of conflict and peacebuilding more broadly, *calls upon* all parties to ensure women's full and effective representation and leadership in all conflict resolution and peacebuilding efforts, including in the resumption of peace talks, and through support to women's civil society organizations; *welcomes* IGAD's identification of a Gender Adviser, *encourages* their swift deployment and the full integration of gender concerns in future peace agreements, and *encourages* Troop- and Police-Contributing Countries to take measures to increase the deployment of women in the military, police, and civilian components of the mission, and *reaffirms* the importance of appropriate gender expertise and training in all missions mandated by the Security Council;

27. *Condemns* attacks on oil installations, petroleum companies and their employees, and the continued fighting around these facilities, and *urges* all parties to ensure the security of economic infrastructure;

28. *Requests* that the Secretary-General report to the Security Council on the implementation of the UNMISS mandate in two written reports, no later than 17 August 2015 and 30 October 2015 respectively;

29. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

United Nations S/2015/381

Security Council

Distr.: General
22 April 2015

Original: English

Report of the Secretary-General concerning the credentials of the representative of Malaysia on the Security Council

Pursuant to rule 15 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General wishes to report that he has received credentials signed on 22 April 2015 by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Malaysia stating that Mr. Ramlan Bin Ibrahim has been appointed representative of Malaysia on the Security Council.

In the opinion of the Secretary-General, these credentials are in order.

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United Nations S/2015/382

Security Council

Distr.: General
27 May 2015

Original: English

Identical letters dated 27 May 2015 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

In the past year I have sent numerous letters alerting the Security Council to the dangerous and destabilizing behaviour of Hizbullah in southern Lebanon. Every day, new evidence emerges that Hizbullah, an internationally recognized terrorist group, is using dozens of villages in southern Lebanon as military staging grounds, civilian centres as weapons depots and its people as human shields.

In the Shiite village of Muhaybib there are only 90 houses, but there are 9 arms depots, 5 rocket-launching sites, signs for 3 underground tunnels, 4 infantry positions, 3 anti-tank positions and a command post — all put there by Hizbullah. The village of Chaqra is home to 4,000 people and 400 military sites installed by Hizbullah.

On 22 May, the Lebanese newspaper *Al-Safir* published an elaborate report on Hizbullah, documenting the organization's extensive military infrastructure in southern Lebanon. The report revealed Hizbullah's varied methods for bypassing Security Council resolution 1701 (2006) in order to upgrade its military capabilities, including the existence of a network of underground tunnels and ready-to-use rockets in proximity to the Blue Line (see annex I). At a rally held on 25 May, Hizbullah publicly displayed military armaments in Nabatiyah, southern Lebanon, in another brazen violation of the resolution (see annex II).

Hizbullah has amassed over 100,000 missiles and rockets in a blatant violation of resolution 1701 (2006). The presence of these missiles has been lately confirmed by the senior military adviser to Iran's Supreme Leader, Yahya Rahim Safavi, who clearly stated, "The Zionists are well aware of the capabilities of Iran and Hizbullah. Hizbullah has 80,000 missiles aimed towards Tel Aviv and Haifa".

By embedding its military infrastructure among the civilian population and pointing its weapons at Israeli cities and towns, Hizbullah is committing a double war crime, endangering the lives of both Lebanese and Israeli civilians.

Hizbullah's intentions are clear. Its leaders openly boast that these missiles can target any point in Israel. The threats are very real and the danger is imminent.

Israel holds the Government of Lebanon responsible for any attack originating from its territory and reserves the right to exercise its right to self-defence and to take all necessary measures to protect its population.

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This Council has ignored its obligations for far too long. Hizbullah must be publicly and unequivocally condemned. I urge the Security Council to demand that Lebanon abide by its international commitments to fully implement resolution 1701 (2006). Hizbullah must be disarmed.

I would be grateful if you could have this letter and its annexes distributed as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ron **Prosor**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex I to the identical letters dated 27 May 2015 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Sophisticated tunnels, constant readiness, five seconds to rain rockets down on Israel

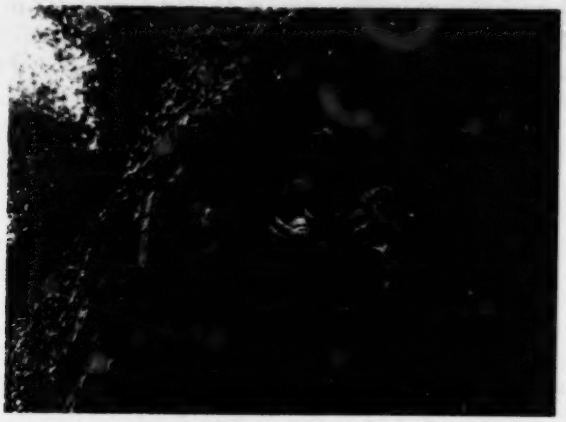
Al-Safir with the Resistance in the Land of Victory in the Homeland

by Elie Ferzli (22 May 2015)

(Selected excerpts from the article translated into English)

... The adventure began in Tyre; the brothers welcomed me. We transferred to a four-wheel drive vehicle and drove to a house that is known to the residents as the local headquarters of Hizbullah. I was required to change clothes to a military uniform. There is no other choice for anyone who is visiting the "resistance" but to wear a camouflage uniform that will blend in with the colours of the earth and the trees, so that the surveillance flights of Israel can't identify them or other targets of the organization.

"Haj Kamil", who has just returned from Iraq, is wearing a special silver ring. His friend "Abu Mahadi" tells the story of the ring and says that it's a special gift given to him by Hassan Nasrallah as an award for his outstanding performance in the July war in 2006. "Haj Kamil" is one of the most professional rocket-firing personnel on the Western front with Israel.



Two resistance fighters guarding a rocket launcher (Mustafa Jamal al-Din)

If we weren't right next to the car, we would not have seen it. Its colour blends in with the trees. This is not an ordinary car, but a rocket launcher that carries 12 rockets ready to be fired, with another batch of rockets next to it. "Abu Ali" is in charge of this equipment. He came back from Syria recently and he says that he is ready to go back if he is called upon.

All the fighters of the "resistance" are ready to go to Syria and they are enthusiastic about the idea. As one fighter said, "We can no longer speak of separate fronts". The things that Hizbullah says to the press are essentially the same things that the fighters in the forward positions say. The fronts in Syria, Iraq and even in Yemen are a continuation of the central front against Israel. According to "Abu Mahdi", Israel before Hizbullah widened the area of combat and its fingerprints or those of its allies are to be found everywhere.

Therefore, according to "Abu Mahdi", the only option available to the organization is to fight Israel in every place that it is found and the southern Lebanon front is the central Front. The presence of the organization in Syria is not at the expense of its presence in the heart of southern Lebanon. "The enemy knows this. Otherwise he would have exploited the opportunity".

"Haj Sirajh" says that Hizbullah ambushed Israel three times recently:

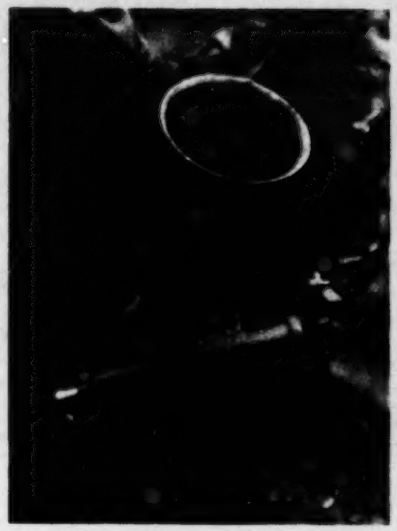
(1) When a unit of the IDF [Israel Defense Forces] for special operations infiltrated into Lebanon and the organization set an ambush, even though the battle for Qusayr was at its height;

(2) When an IDF patrol was hit by a bomb placed by the "resistance" in the Shab'a Farms. This was in response to Israel blowing up a listening device that had been placed in the land communications network of the resistance while a resistance fighter was working to dismantle it in the town of Adlun;

(3) When the enemy tried to change the rules of the game and struck at members of the organization in Qunaytirah. This elicited a firm response in the Shab'a Farms in order to demonstrate that the "resistance" in Lebanon is on the alert.

Regarding the last incident, according to "Haj Sirajh", the organization was even ready for the possibility that things might escalate into a war.

At the spot can be seen a fortified position and next to it an artillery position of 120 millimetre calibre aimed at a target in occupied Palestine. The rocket can be fired in less than five seconds.



A mortar positioned towards its target...waiting for the command
(Mustafa Jamal al-Din)

All the forward positions are connected by a network of communication lines (the "resistance" fighters are proud of this, as an important weapon against Israel) so that when the command is received from the leadership, all that remains to be done is to bring the rocket from the nearby ammunition depot, load it and fire, and then to take cover in the tunnel near the position.

The tunnel is another story because it is located in a very sensitive outpost along the border. Although Israel discovered the technology of the tunnels in the second Lebanon war, the methods have significantly developed since then: the concrete is different, the ventilation system has changed, the methods for storing the ammunition have changed and the rations are different. Electric generators have been installed underground to supply electricity 24 hours a day.

The fighters no longer eat from cans. Experts in nutrition prepare the food needed for storage in order to provide the fighters during a war with the needed energy and nutrition for several weeks.

In addition to the rations that a "resistance" fighter receives, he gets three cans, on which are written the contents as well as their nutritional value. He eats these meals in the time allotted in advance to provide a balanced meal. These allocations are only for wartime. When the fighters are on alert or in training, they receive regular food.

The readiness of the organization hints that a war could break out at any moment. The food is ready. The logistical unit has distributed the rations among the positions and bunkers. The supplies are changed every five months before they are outdated.

A resistance fighter in a tunnel near the border (Mustafa Jamal al-Din)

The air in the tunnels is like the air outside. There are devices to adjust the humidity to prevent rusting of the iron. There are emergency exits to the right and left.

The rockets are wrapped in airtight nylon and there is a material to soak up moisture. The men in charge have not neglected to have knives nearby so that the fighter can open them quickly in time of war.

Whoever thinks that the fighters are bored and waiting with nothing to do is mistaken. The war can break out at any time. Therefore, new fortifications and tunnels are being built around the clock. Tens of thousands, if not hundreds of thousands, of rockets are ready to fire. The tunnels are dug by hand with primitive tools in order not to draw undue attention.

The soil that is being taken from the tunnel is filled into bags which are taken into remote areas. Then the bags are emptied and the soil from them is spread in the fields and then covered by leaves in order to blend in with nature and not draw the enemy's attention.

Whoever visits the southern border and meets the "resistance" fighters understands that the main intention of Hizbullah to deal with the danger of Israel has not changed. As soon as a fighter who left for a mission in Syria has completed his mission, he returns to his position in the southern front. There is no vacuum in the hierarchy of Hizbullah even for a few minutes. Every fighter is given the alternative to go to Syria or take leave. The central senior commanders are always in the southern front. Sayyid Jihad and his team are on the spot. They are responsible in their sector for dealing with any possible attack. The same for the rocket force.

There are ambushes prepared. Each one is part of the overall system that includes prepared bombs, booby traps and anti-tank and support fire.

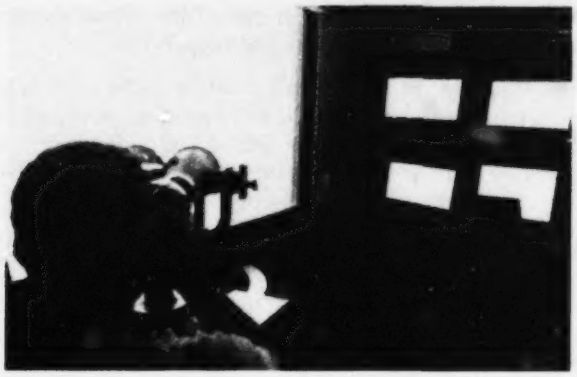
From the first day of the war in July 2006, a "cold war" of a different sort began between Hizbullah and Israel, and it still continues; a war of intelligence that never stops, day or night. In a war like this, Israel still has the advantage, but Hizbullah has succeeded in winning a place for itself among the most significant players in the world in intelligence and security.

The "resistance" has established an intelligence system that sometimes is technologically superior to Israel's. For example, the programme to deal with the incident of Israeli forces entering Labbunah near Naqurah, a distance of 550 metres from the border, how to act against them militarily in an area of UNIFIL [United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon] activity. Hizbullah intelligence is proud of the Labbunah action and considers it a warning to Israel. Confidence in the ability of the "resistance" to gather intelligence is very high, so much so, that a fighter doesn't hesitate to state, "We can count the breaths of the enemy".

In this context, Security Council resolution 1701 (2006) can no longer be considered an obstacle to Hizbullah. At first, Hizbullah was unsure about deciding how to act: how to hide from the eyes of the international force of UNIFIL and to comply with the resolution that forbids the public display of unofficial weapons south of the Litani River. In the end, things changed. If it had been easy for the Israelis to monitor the movements of the "resistance", their task became much more difficult after Hizbullah's change to clandestine activity.

Palestine from this apartment: from a village near the border, this apartment looks very ordinary from the outside. The windows face occupied Palestine. At the entrance to the house is a dark-coloured curtain that hides the apartment behind the door. Behind it is a small room of no more than 4 square metres. In the room are four cameras that can identify targets up to 15 kilometres away. The cameras are pointed at Israeli military bases and at several vital roads that any military vehicle must use. The pictures appear on four screens in the room. Just as the rocket launchers are distributed along the border, so too are the intelligence-gathering centres and reconnaissance points. Each centre has its geographic sector, for which it is responsible. The fighters don't rely only on the cameras. They also have telescopes, which they use regularly.

According to orders, the room is not to be left unmanned for any reason, even if there is no visibility due to fog. There are also orders which specify when the room is to be evacuated in an emergency and transferred to an alternative site. Orders specify what is to be taken and what left behind. Every reconnaissance point that operates in ordinary times has a secret alternative location for use in wartime.



A Hizbullah monitoring room in the south (Mustafa Jamal al-Din)

Hidden cameras: the rooms also have night vision equipment. In the dark, hidden cameras near the border are activated. They are connected to the monitoring rooms, which receive the pictures through a special instrument.

Due to the great responsibility borne by the fighter who is in charge of the monitoring, the length of a shift is only 2 hours, followed by 6, 8 or even 10 hours of rest, based on the number of colleagues who can take his place. This is usually for five days a week. The "resistance" fighter chooses for himself what to eat. His budget is $150 for five days of activity per week.

The fighter in the monitoring room documents every movement he sees in order to analyse it and to connect it to other information. The analysis is sent by means of a special programme to an evaluation centre, which receives all the information that is collected by different methods: on land, in the air and, sometimes, by sea. The lookout not only provides information, but also analyses it.

The monitoring room coordinates with the operations room, the evaluation centre and other monitoring rooms, and with lookouts in the field, whose job it is to find an explanation for every bit of information that cannot be explained by technology. They go out into the field with telescopes, compasses and cameras to challenge the enemy publicly, face to face.

Al-Haj Kamal remembers when he went with another brother on a patrol along the border. One of the officers of the enemy saw them and said, "What is this impertinence?" In another incident, a number of "resistance" fighters were on a patrol along the border, opposite an Israeli position. The soldiers were asleep. When they woke up, they were surprised to find Hizbullah fighters opposite them. The fighters laughed and said that they were waiting for the Israeli officer to tell him that his men had been asleep. They waited for the officer but an Israeli patrol tried to photograph them, so they had to withdraw.

http://assafir.com/Article/8/421245

http://assafir.com/Article/8/421089

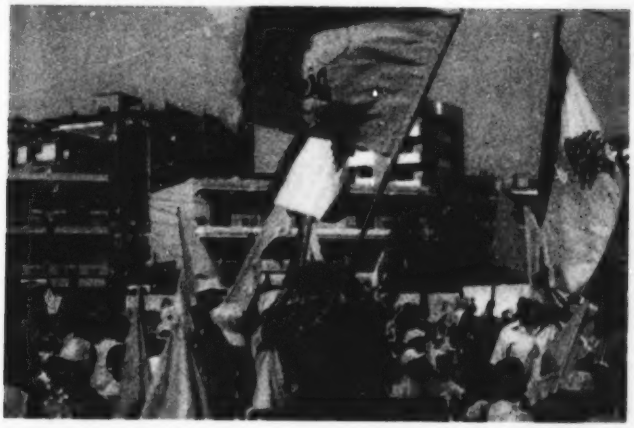
(The original article is in Arabic)

Elie Ferzli is a Lebanese journalist and politician. He served as Vice-President of the Lebanese Parliament (1992-2004). He writes articles for the Lebanese daily newspaper *Al-Safir*.

Annex II to the identical letters dated 27 May 2015 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Hizbullah's display of military armaments during a rally in Nabatiyah, southern Lebanon, 25 May 2015

http://www.media.alahednews.com.lb/galldetails.php?cid=1255&items=12&page=1



Hizbullah troops stand next to a rocket launcher during a Liberation Day ceremony in Nabatiyah, southern Lebanon, Sunday, 25 May 2015 (The Daily Star/Mohammed Zaatari)

http://www.dailystar.com.lb/News/Lebanon-News/2015/May-25/299224-lebanon-reiterates-right-to-liberate-lands-still-occupied-by-israel.ashx